

Woodville Republican.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

BY JOHN S. HOLT, JR.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1850.

Volume 27.—Number 31.

WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

BY J. S. HOLT, JR.

Office on the North Side of the Public Square, East of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.

The WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN is issued weekly at three dollars a year, if paid in advance, or four dollars, if payment be delayed until the expiration of six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1.00 per square (which is ten lines) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. The usual discount made to yearly advertisers. Where the number of insertions are not marked, they will be continued during the pleasure of the publisher, and charged accordingly.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES for State offices, \$10.00; for county offices, \$5.00—variably in advance.

POETRY.



SPRING-TIME IN THE COURT.

They say the Spring has come again:
There is no Spring-time here;
In this dark, reeking court, there seems
No change throughout the year:
Except, sometimes, 'tis bitter cold,
Or else 'tis hot and foul;
How hard it is, in such a place,
To feel one has a soul!

They say the Spring has come again!
I scarce believe 'tis so;
For where's the sun, and gentle breeze,
That make the primrose blow?
Oh, would that I could lead my child
Over the meadows green,
And see him playing with the flowers
His eyes have never seen!

His toys are but an oyster shell,
Or piece of broken delf;
His playground is the gully's side,
With outcasts like himself!
I used to play on sunny banks,
Or else by pleasant streams;
How oft—oh, God be thanked! how oft—
I see them in my dreams.

I used to throw my casement wide,
To breathe the morning's breath;
But now I keep the window close—
The air smells so like death!
Once only, on my window-sill
I placed a little flower,
Something to tell me of the fields—
It withered in an hour.

Why are we housed like filthy swine?
Swine! they have better care;
For we are pent up with the plague,
Shut out from light and air.
We work and wear our lives away,
To heap this city's wealth;
But labor God decreed for us—
'Tis man denies us health!

They say the Spring has come again
To wake the sleeping seed,
Whether it be the tender flower,
Or poor, neglected weed!
Then harvest comes. Think you our wrongs
For ever, too, will sleep?
The misery which man has sown,
Man will as surely reap!

[Household Words.]

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

We give to our readers to-day the whole of the resolutions adopted by the Nashville Convention, which have not been given before, owing to the detached form in which they were published in the Nashville papers. This is the rock in which we find shelter—the foundation of which is Eternal Truth:

1. *Resolved*, That the territories of the United States belong to the people of the several States of this Union, as their common property. That the citizens of the several States have equal rights to migrate with their property to these territories, and are equally entitled to the protection of the federal government in the enjoyment of that property so long as the territories remain under the charge of that government.

2. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to exclude from the territory of the United States any property lawfully held in the States of the Union, and any act which may be passed by Congress to effect this result is a plain violation of the constitution of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to provide proper governments for the territories, since the spirit of American Institutions forbids the maintenance of military governments in time of peace, and as all laws heretofore existing in territories once belonging to foreign powers which interfere with the full enjoyment of religion—the freedom of the press—the trial by jury, and all other rights of persons and property as secured or recognized in the constitution of the United States are necessarily void so soon as such territories become American territories, it is the duty of the federal government to make early provision for the enactment of those laws, which may be expedient and necessary to secure to the inhabi-

itants of and emigrants to such territories the full benefit of the constitutional rights which we assert.

4. *Resolved*, That to protect property existing in the several States of the Union the people of these States invested the federal government with the powers of war and negotiation, and of sustaining armies and navies, and prohibited to State authorities the exercise of the same powers. They made no discrimination in the protection to be afforded or the description of property to be defended, nor was it allowed to the federal government to determine what should be held as property. Whatever the States deal with as property the federal government is bound to recognize and defend as such. Therefore it is the sense of this convention that all acts of the federal government which tend to demoralize property of any description recognized in the constitution and laws of the States, or that discriminate in the degree and efficiency of the protection to be afforded to it for which weaken or destroy the title of any citizen upon American territories are plain and palpable violations of the fundamental law under which it exists.

5. *Resolved*, That the slave-holding States can not and will not submit to the enactment by Congress of any law imposing onerous conditions or restraints upon the rights of masters to remove with their property into the territories of the United States, or to any law making discriminations in favor of the proprietors of other property against them.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the federal government plainly to recognize and firmly to maintain the equal rights of the citizens of the several States in the territories of the United States, and to repudiate the power to make a discrimination between the proprietors of different species of property in federal legislation. The fulfillment of this duty by the federal government, would greatly tend to restore the peace of the country and to allay the exasperation and excitement which now exist between different sections of the Union. For it is the deliberate opinion of this convention that the tolerance Congress has given to the notion that federal authority might be employed incidentally and indirectly to subvert or weaken the institutions existing in the States, confessedly beyond federal jurisdiction and control, is a main cause of the discord which menaces the existence of the Union, and which has well nigh destroyed the efficient action of the federal government itself.

7. *Resolved*, That the performance of this duty is required by the fundamental law of the Union. The equality of the people of the several States composing the Union cannot be disturbed without disturbing the frame of the American institutions. This principle is violated in the denial of the citizens of the slave-holding States of power to enter into the territories with the property lawfully acquired in the States. The warfare against this right, is a war upon the constitution. The defenders of this right, are defenders of the constitution. Those who demand or impair its exercise, are unfaithful to the constitution, and if disunion follows the destruction of the right, they are the disunionists.

8. *Resolved*, That the performance of its duties upon the principle we declare, would enable Congress to remove the embarrassments in which the country is now involved. The vacant territories of the United States, no longer regarded as prizes for sectional rapacity and ambition, would be gradually occupied by inhabitants drawn to them by their interests and feelings. The institutions fitted to them would be naturally applied by governments formed on American ideas, and approved by the deliberate choice of their constituents. The community would be educated and disciplined under a republican administration in habits of self-government, and fitted for an association as a State, and to the enjoyment of a place in the confederacy. A community so formed and organized, might well claim admission to the Union, and none would dispute the validity of the claim.

9. *Resolved*, That a recognition of this principle, would deprive the questions between Texas and the United States of their sectional character, and would leave them for adjustment without disturbance from sectional prejudices and passions, upon considerations of magnanimity and justice.

10. *Resolved*, That a recognition of this principle would infuse a spirit of conciliation in the discussion and adjustment of all the subjects of sectional dispute, which would afford a guarantee of an early and satisfactory determination.

11. *Resolved*, That in the event a dominant majority shall refuse to recognize the great constitutional rights we assert, and shall continue to deny the obligations of the federal government to maintain them, it is the sense of this convention that the territories should be treated as property, and divided between the sections of the Union, so that the rights of both sections be adequately secured in their respective shares. That we are aware that this course is open to grave objections, but we are ready to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, extending to the Pacific ocean, as an extreme concession, upon considerations of what is due to the stability of our institutions.

12. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this convention that this controversy should be ended, either by a recognition of the constitutional rights of the Southern people or by an equitable partition of the territories. That the spectacle of a confederacy of States involved in quarrels over the fruits of a war in which the American arms were crowned with glory, is humiliating. That

the incorporation of the Wilmot proviso in the offer of settlement, a proposition which fourteen regard as disparaging and dishonorable, is degrading to the country. A termination to this controversy, by the disruption of the confederacy or by the abandonment of the territories to prevent such a result, would be a climax to the shame which attaches to the controversy, which it is the paramount duty of Congress to avoid.

13. *Resolved*, That this convention will not conclude that Congress will adjourn without making an adjustment of this controversy and in the condition of the questions this convention does not feel at liberty to discuss the measures suitable, for a resistance of laws involving a dishonor of the Southern States.

14. *Resolved*, That the boundaries of the State of Texas are defined in the treaty of May 14th, 1836, signed by the President of Texas and the members of the government thereof, on the one part, and by the authorized representatives of the government of Mexico, on the other part, and setting forth the lines of demarcation in the following words, to-wit: "The line shall commence at the estuary or mouth of the Rio Grande, on the western bank thereof, and shall pursue the same bank up the said river, to the point where the river assumes the name of Rio Bravo Del Norte, from which point it shall proceed on the said western bank to the head waters or source of said river, it being understood that the terms Rio Grande and Rio Bravo Del Norte apply to and designate one and the same stream. From the source of the said river, the principal head branch being taken to ascertain that source, a due north line shall be run until it shall intersect the boundary line established and described in the treaty negotiated by and between the government of Spain and the government of the United States of the North; which line was subsequently transferred to and adopted in the treaty of limits made between the government of Mexico and that of the United States; and from this point of intersection the line shall be the same that was made and established in and by the several treaties above mentioned, to continue to the mouth or outlet of the Sabine river, and from thence to the Gulf of Mexico." That the said State of Texas asserted sovereign authority over all territory comprehended within the boundary set forth in the foregoing resolution before the date of the recognition of her independence by the government of the United States, and before the date of her annexation to the United States; and her claim to these boundaries, was well known to the government of the United States, as evidenced by a map distinctly setting them forth, published for the use of our government, at the time of the annexation of Texas, and extensively circulated by members of Congress and other public agents. That by the terms of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States should have power to adjust all questions of boundary which might arise with other governments; that no such question of boundary has been adjusted with any other government, so as to contract or vary the boundaries of Texas. That Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, expressly relinquished all claim to all territory comprehended within the boundaries heretofore described; whereby, the claim of Texas became settled, and her jurisdiction and authority became complete. That the State of Texas should not be hindered or disturbed by any authority whatever, in the exercise of all such sovereign and supreme power over all territory within her limits as may be lawfully exercised by any other sovereign State of the confederacy over territory within its ascertained limits.

15. *Resolved*, That all the territory within the limits of the State of Texas, being now slave-holding territory, it is of vital importance to the Southern States, that no portion of it should be transferred to the jurisdiction of the federal government, without the most explicit declaration, that the same shall be slave territory in the hands of the United States, as fully as it now is in the hands of Texas.

That no agreement between the United States and Texas for a cession to the former of a part of the territory of the latter, should discharge the Government of the United States from the obligations to admit into the Union four new States, to be created in the territory of Texas, with the institution of slavery, and provision should be made in the article of cession to preserve said obligation.

16. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the whole south to oppose the attempts of the northern fanatics, get possession of any part of the territory rightfully belonging to Texas, for the purpose of excluding therefrom the people of the south, and especially the Texans themselves.

17. *Resolved*, That while the position of Texas in the very breach through which this assault may be made on the constitutional rights of the south, entitles her to the assurance of cordial and resolute support from every slave-holding State, these States have a like right to expect that she will not be so false to herself and regardless of their interest, as to accept any sum of money as a consideration for admitting an enemy within her gates, and establishing there a stronghold of abolition and a harbor for fugitive slaves.

18. *Resolved*, That the right of the people of Texas to form, at the proper time, with the consent of that State, four new slave-holding States, in addition to said State of Texas, out of the territory thereof is clear and unquestionable, and cannot be strengthened by any mere legislative construction or guarantee.

19. *Resolved*, That the whole legislative power of the United States Government is

derived from the Constitution and delegated to Congress, and cannot be increased or diminished but by an amendment of the Constitution.

20. *Resolved*, That the acquisition of territory by the United States, whether occupied or vacant, either by purchase, conquest or treaty, adds nothing to the legislative power of Congress, as granted and limited in the Constitution.

21. *Resolved*, That the adoption of a foreign law existing at the time in territory purchased, ceded, or granted, is the exercise of legislative power, and cannot be done unless the law is of such a character as might rightfully be enacted by Congress under the Constitution, without reference to its pre-existence as a foreign law.

22. *Resolved*, That the alleged principle of the law of Nations recognizing, to some extent, the perpetuity of foreign laws in existence within a territory at the time of its acquisition by purchase, conquest or treaty, cannot, under our Constitution and form of government, go to the extent of continuing in force, in such territory, any law that could not be directly enacted by Congress, by virtue of the powers of legislation delegated to it by the Constitution.

23. *Resolved*, That no power of doing any act or thing by any of the Departments of our Government, can be based upon the principles of any foreign law, or of the laws of nations, beyond what exists in such Department under the Constitution of the United States, without reference to such foreign law or the laws of Nations.

24. *Resolved*, That slavery exists in the United States independent of the Constitution. That it is recognized by the Constitution in a threefold aspect, first as property, second as a domestic relation of service or labor under the law of a State, and lastly as a basis of political power. And viewed in any or all of these lights, Congress has no power under the constitution, to create or destroy it any where; nor can such power be derived from foreign laws, conquest, cession, treaty or the laws of nations, nor from any other source but an amendment of the Constitution itself.

25. *Resolved*, That the Constitution confers no power upon Congress to regulate or prohibit the sale and transfer of slaves between the States.

26. *Resolved*, That the reception, or consideration by Congress of resolutions, memorials or petitions, from the States in which domestic slavery does not exist, or from the people of said States, in relation to the institution of slavery where it does exist, with a view of effecting its abolition, or impairing the rights of those interested in it, to its peaceful and secure enjoyment, is a gross abuse and an entire perversion of the right of petition as secured by the federal constitution, and if persisted in must and will lead to the most dangerous and lamentable consequences—that the right of petition for a redress of grievances as provided for by the Constitution was designed to enable the citizens of the United States to manifest and make known to Congress the existence or evils under which they were suffering, whether affecting them personally, locally or generally, and to cause such evils to be redressed by its proper and competent authority, but was never designed or intended as a means of inflicting injury on others, or jeopardizing the peaceful and secure enjoyment of their rights, whether existing under the Constitution or under the sovereignty and authority of the several States.

27. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Congress to provide effectual means of executing the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution relating to the restoration of fugitives from service or labor.

28. *Resolved*, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Nashville in the State of Tennessee on the 6th Monday after the adjournment of the present session of Congress, and that the Southern States be recommended to fill their delegations forthwith.

CONDENSING A REGIMENT.—President Bonaparte has granted a pension to a widow with five children, whose case is an interesting one. She is the widow of the only man in the Fusilier regiment who was not killed in the retreat from Moscow. One day Captain Jumontier came to announce to Napoleon the arrival of Marshal Ney and his corps. Napoleon ordered him to join his regiment. An hour or two afterward Napoleon perceived Captain Jumontier standing near a soldier whose singular dress attracted the Emperor's notice; his head was covered with a sort of Cossack bonnet, and instead of his uniform, a torn vest, which scarcely covered his shoulders. The captain and the soldier were marching steadily onward. Napoleon called out to him in a tone of impatience and ill humor, "What are you doing there? Why have you not rejoined your regiment, and taken your place at the head of your company?"

"Sir, I have not lost an instant in obeying your orders."

"What do you say? You don't understand me."

"Sir, I am with my regiment."

"Your regiment?"

"Yes, Sir: the regiment of Fusiliers of the Imperial Guard."

"But, where is it, then?"

"Then a hoarse voice cried—"

"Present, my Emperor!"

The voice was that of the soldier near Jumontier; and the widow succored by Louis Napoleon, is the widow of this soldier.

A CALIFORNIA LETTER.

We find in a late True Delta an amusing letter from "James Pipes, of Pipesville," at present in California, from which we extract as follows:

The town of San Francisco is situated on a Neck of the Sea, or a promontory of Land, and is Bound by old that's holy on the North by Davis Strait westward; on the South by the hole of Oregon or none; on the East by Windsor Carrel; and on the West by the Falls of St. Antony's Dance. Its Produce air, Lumber, Eggs, Oysters in the can, Chinese goods, Kanaka, weemen, soldiers, tinkers, Tailors, Powbows, pothe-carys, sandboys and Theevs. Ori sorts of Forerunsers air Imported, and a great many conix, jewel escayement Watchmakers from Sidney, and other British kollyons are expected to arrive. Thar is No exshimint hear about thee Webster Trial, nor about the Filipo Proviso: nothing Disturbs the peepel of this Land but the Dissentery, and wen they Taik that, they have due resource to the "Graefenburgh Syrup," and it puts 'em thro' a course of immedate Sprouts. Society is beginning to Taik a Stand, and Partys, Balls and Rayounions are coming out of the wile—Tikkets 2 and 3 ounces each. Manges, Deths, Berths, Steamers, Kriminal Konwershons, okkur here sumtimes, the Not has often as They would, if they where too okkur ortfener, and Sooides are often exorted too by those fond of Killing time.

Sackrayment City is taking the lead of every thing here. Teams of peepel going to and fro to the mines, and oxenheers and other busnesses doing a Treemendous run of Traid. Persous in the up River Towns air growin there own weggatables, eggs are being Laid upon the tabel ruddy hatched, and Butter, churned by a Regular Darcy Man's Darter, every Morning in the Town of Nikkels, where Lots are Grant-ed according to a Man's Deeds and Paymints.

There air a immentz Number of Trunks deposited in the various Store Ships and Warehouses Belonging to Majors and Minars hoo are suposed to be seeing the Elephant Mining there own affairs. Gambling seems to be Decreasing, tho' Faro and his Hosts, who were lost in the Red Cee, have been kicking up as many Franks as a perfect Montebank with some peepel, making 'em Loose where awt, if not there soles.—But very phew Quakers are here, as this is a Bad place for the Shakes. Phever and Agew hurrys up ones Kakes here, as bad as ever Sweeney did in Knew York. Chikens wood be a good Thing too send out here. They ask for a Spring one 3 to 4 dollars, and for one that Karn jump, any price. Bantun coles are sort after, and wen in the ring they pekkor like sixty, wen they have there gail topels on. Cathelicks are amassing in strength, and 2 churches are in Progress.

PHENOMENA ATTENDANT ON IMMERSING THE HANDS IN MOLTEN METAL.—M. Corne, in a paper submitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences, says: "Having determined on investigating the question whether the employment of liquid sulphurous acid for moistening the hands would produce a sensation of coldness when they are immersed in the melted metal. I immersed my hands, previously moistened with sulphuric acid, in the melted lead, and experienced a sensation of decided cold. I repeated the experiment of immersing the hand in melted lead and infused east-iron. Before experimenting with the melted iron, I placed a stick, previously moistened with water, in the stream of liquid metal, and on withdrawing it found it to be almost as wet as it was before, scarcely any of the moisture was evaporated. The moment a dry piece of wood was placed in contact with the heated metal, combustion took place. Mr. Covlet and I then dipped our hands into vessels of the liquid metal, and passed our fingers several times backwards and forwards through a stream of metal flowing from the furnace, the heat from the radiation of the fused metal being at the same time almost unbearable.—We varied these experiments for upwards of two hours; and Madame Covlet, who assisted at these experiments, permitted her child, a girl of nine years of age, to dip her hand in a crucible of red hot metal with impunity. We experimented on the melted iron, both with our hands quite dry, and also when moistened with water, alcohol, and ether. The same results were obtained as with melted lead, and each of us experienced a sensation of cold when employing sulphurous acid."

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—J. R. Bartlett, Commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, has organized his corps of engineers, surveyors, &c. The point of departure has been changed from the Pacific to the Atlantic side, and the commission will resume the survey on the 1st of November at El Paso, tracing the line westward. After striking the Gila river the commission will return to El Paso, and trace the Rio Grande down to the Gulf of Mexico. The routes for a railroad are also to be examined into under the treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1850.

In the Senate a message was received from the President, stating that all the orders and correspondence relative to New Mexico and Texas have heretofore been communicated; and that the Executive had not yet received an official notice of Col. Monroe's proclamation calling a convention.

The consideration of the compromise bill was resumed and Mr. Cooper concluded his remarks in favor of the bill. Mr. Upham followed in opposition to it, and, without concluding, gave way to a motion for adjournment. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House the report of the select committee on the Galphin case was taken up, the question being on the adoption of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee, to the effect that the claim of the representatives of Galphin was not a just demand against the United States; that the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal of the claim, and it was, therefore, paid in conformity with law and precedent; and that the act did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on the claim, and its payment was not in conformity with law or precedent.

A debate ensued, which lasted up to the adjournment.

TUESDAY, July 2d.—In the Senate, after some debate, the further consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Yulee, to terminate the present session of Congress on the 12th August, was postponed for a fortnight.

The consideration of the compromise bill was resumed, and Mr. Upham concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Rusk and Seward. Mr. Bell then took the floor and the Senate adjourned. In the House, the report of the majority of the select committee on the Galphin case was taken up and a debate ensued which continued up to the hour of adjournment.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

It is a vain thing, I fear, to remind mankind of the oft-repeated and almost universal violation of the above commandment. The habitual and thoughtless manner in which many professors of religion transgress this commandment, is very unaccountable.—The common notion seems to be that the sacred name may be used in any sort of conversation, provided it is not connected with an oath; but such is not the sense of the commandment. A moments reflection will show the utter absurdity of the idea. The hallowed name of "our Father who art in heaven" should not be uttered, except upon thought and due solemnity. When you see a person who can speak of the great Creator, as he does of a man, or a horse, you may rest assured that he or she has no just conception of his august character: is destitute of reverence: and, of consequence, cannot be a good Christian, notwithstanding there may be great professions of religion. How common it is, in the chit-chat of the day, to hear such expressions as "Good God!"—"God knows!"—"my God!"—"God love you!"—"Lord God!"—"God forgive me!"—"before God!"—"as God is my judge," &c., &c., with all the flippancy that they use such words as—"the deuce!"—"the dickens!"—"the devil," &c., &c. I have heard persons severely rebuked for uttering the words—"hell!"—"the devil," and such like, while they uttered the sacred name with perfect impunity, as if the former were actually more sacred than the latter. Such ignorance is intolerable.

I once knew by character a venerable minister of the gospel, who, even when preaching, would always make a solemn pause after speaking the name of God. Was this not commendable, and worthy of imitation? But in these degenerate days, the sacred name is uttered, from the pulpit down to the card table, in connection with any and all subjects, with as much indifference and familiarity as the name of Davy Crockett, or any one else. In short, it is a by-word, in every body's mouth, and in every conversation, whether serious, mirthful, or riotous. A man of ordinary veneration would feel greatly offended, if any one should presume in his presence to speak of his father or mother with the same irreverence. Is there no remedy for this radical defect in our religion? Is there no other word which we could substitute for this, in emphasizing our words of sincerity or truth, or in giving vent to our passions and tempers? But this as it may, He has emphatically said: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."—Corrs. of the Hay-nesville (Ala.) Chronicle.